South Dakota

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Occupational projections: what's hot, what's not to the year 2000

The cover article of last month's *South Dakota Labor Bulletin* looked at the industry employment growth and declines projected in South Dakota through the year 2000. In this issue, we'll look at occupational employment trends--caused largely by the industry trends discussed last month.

The occupation projected to have the greatest employment growth (2,540) to the year 2000 is waiters and waitresses. This growth is tied to the projected continuation of growth in restaurants because of the convenience and time-saving benefits they offer patrons. This industry growth will simply mean more need for waiters and waitresses, who make up about 44 percent of all employment in this industry. Furthermore, recent efforts to place greater emphasis on service and menu variety tend to require more workers. Drinking establishments, which showed little or no growth prior to 1989, are also projected to employ greater numbers of waiters and waitresses through 2000, based on the assumption that gambling will remain a popular attraction for many.

Nursing for an older population

The second largest occupational employment growth (1,530) is projected to occur among nursing aides and orderlies. This is not surprising, in light of the well publicized growth in the health services industry. Most of the growth in this occupation is linked to the continued growth projected for nursing homes specifically, as older South Dakotans make up an increasingly larger portion of the state's population. The majority of nursing aides and orderlies in the state are employed by nursing homes, although the rapidly growing hospital sector is also a sizable employer.

A closely related occupation, registered nurses, is also projected to show healthy employment increases, up 1,495 to a level of 7,085 in 2000. While growth throughout the health services industry will contribute to the projected growth of registered nurses, the majority of the increase in this occupation will be within hospitals. About 59 percent of all RNs are employed in hospitals, a percentage which seems to be on the rise; meanwhile, the percentage working in nursing homes and doctors' offices is dropping slightly. As trends toward specialization and high technology in health care continue, health care facilities, especially hospitals, will need more and more nursing personnel with the highest levels of skill and education.

General office clerks are projected to show employment increases of 925 by the year 2000. General office clerks are employed throughout a variety of industries, and the growth will occur in many different areas. In many cases, clerical workers are being expected to take on a broader range of responsibilities and have more diversified clerical skills--thus a trend toward general office clerks, and a move away from the more specialized clerical occupations like typists and accounting clerks.

Child care workers are also projected to note an employment growth of 925 to the year 2000. This growth is strongly tied to the growth in the child day care services industry, which in turn is tied to the increasing number of households with both spouses working and of single working parents. Also, many day care centers are adding pre-schools to encourage the development of learning skills prior to kindergarten. Preparing and providing separate pre-school classes for some children while maintaining the regular day care services for the younger children often means that additional workers are needed.

An employment growth of 880 is projected in the occupation of hand assemblers and fabricators. This occupation's projected growth is based largely on the assumption that growth in the state's manufacture of computers and office equipment, and the methods

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used in that manufacturing, will continue. The manufacture of computer and computerized office equipment in many cases is not as well suited for the replacement of hand work with automation as are other types of manufacturing.

Retail salespersons' employment level is projected to increase 830. This increase is linked with healthy growth projected for general merchandise stores (largely because of new chain stores in the state), and moderate growth in apparel and accessory stores, furniture and home furnishings stores, and other miscellaneous retail stores. This occupation includes workers ranging from the person in the electronics section of your favorite department store who explains all the features of that new stereo, to the clerk in the clothing store who helps you select that beautifully coordinated outfit, to the furniture store clerk who helps you choose carpet or furniture that meets your needs, to the person in the jewelry store who helps you choose that perfect gift.

Contractors cleaning up

Employment growth of 815 is projected for the occupation of janitors and cleaners. This growth is associated with the employment increases projected for the sector of the services industry which provides building cleaning and maintenance services. Rather than giving additional, janitorial duties to their own workers, companies are contracting with outside providers of cleaning services--resulting in a higher number of workers employed specifically as janitors and cleaners. Increases in this occupation are also tied to the educational services industry employment growth discussed last month, with elementary and secondary schools being the largest employers of janitors and cleaners in the state.

. . . and now, what's not

On the other end of the spectrum, the occupation projected to note the largest employment decline to the year 2000 is farmers, dropping 6,785. This is due to several factors, including very competitive economic conditions and increasing operating costs. Many South Dakota farmers are older and are retiring, and the younger generation lacks the capital to take over their farms, or finds the profit margin unsatisfactory for the level of work required. Those farmers who are still in business are those whose operations are the most efficient, who produce the most with the least cost.

Bookkeeping and accounting clerks are projected to see an employment drop of 415 by the year 2000. This occupation is employed across a full range of industries, and its projected declines are scattered throughout. With the affordable availability of computers and software designed for accounting, some businesses have found that basic bookkeeping and accounting tasks can be done more efficiently, thus requiring fewer clerks. Also, businesses are contracting more with outside accounting firms to keep their books for them, rather than keeping their own accounting staff on the payroll.

Employment in the occupation of farm workers is projected to decline 270 by 2000. This drop is associated with the same mechanization and efficiency mentioned above for farmers. While the occupation of farmers entails only self-employed farm and ranch operators, this occupation includes people who work on farms and ranches as wage and salaried workers, or as unpaid workers on the family farm or ranch. The declines are projected for both types of farm workers.

Typists and word processors are projected to experience an employment decline of 225 by 2000. Again, the fact that personal computers and word processing software are becoming so much more affordabe and user-friendly has meant a greater efficiency in paperwork, and a need for fewer workers. Word processing packages that allow for less time-consuming typing, and especially modifications and error correction, have freed up staff time. This equipment allows typists to complete their work more efficiently, and also allows other types of workers to complete their typing work themselves--rather than relying on the typist or word processor. As a result, some typists have been given additional, broader duties--which was discussed above as increasing employment of general office clerks.

An employment decline of 230 is projected for slaughterers and butchers to the year 2000. In last month's *Labor Bulletin*, we talked about a decline in food and kindred product manufacturing industry employment occurring as manufacturers shut down inefficient production lines to cut overhead costs; and smaller, more specialized manufacturers becoming the wave of the future. Both of these trends are at play on the employment

decline projected for this occupation. As the larger manufacturers shut down inefficient production lines, they will scale back slaughtering and butchering operations accordingly. The smaller, more specialized manufacturers of the coming age appear to be those involved in other types of food and kindred manufacturing which does not involve slaughtering and butchering, such as cheese production.

Child care workers down? But you just said . . .

While child care workers (those working in day care centers or operating child care services in their own homes) are projected to increase, as noted above, the occupation of private household child care workers is projected to see an employment decline of 145 by 2000. This occupation includes those who care for children in the home of the children's parents or guardians. This trend is closely tied to the growth in child care centers, with it being more popular among many parents to look to day care centers and pre-schools, which offer planned learning activities and social interaction, for child care needs.

On a related note, household cleaners and servants are also projected to note an employment decline (of 140) to the year 2000. Again, there is a trend away from people employing their own cleaning people in their home, and instead paying for the cleaning services of an outside contractor. People working for those contractors are classified as maids and housekeeping cleaners, rather than household cleaners and servants. Those companies providing cleaning services are projected to show continued growth, as was discussed last month.

Data entry keyers are also projected to show an employment decline, down 80 by 2000. The trend at work on this occupation is much like that discussed above for typists and word processors. The automation which the computer has offered has made data entry tasks more efficient. Again, some of those previously employed strictly as data entry keyers are being given a broader range of duties, which fall within other occupations. Similarily, the use of optical scanners will likely change the job duties, and thus the occupational classification, of people formerly working as data entry keyers.

For more information

Due to space limitations, this article has looked only at the few occupations projected to show the largest employment increases and declines through the year 2000. For more information on industry or occupational employment projections, contact the Labor Market Information Center at (605) 622-2314.

Labor market in October

The unemployment rate in October 1991 dropped to 2.9 percent from the September rate of 3.3 percent. This kind of a drop is not real unusual for September to October, but does mark the lowest unemployment rate in the state since the October 1979 rate of 2.5 percent. The number of unemployed in October was 10,400, down 1,300 from September. The real surprise, though, was that the number of employed in October was 355,800--up 7,900 over the month, compared to a September to October increase which has averaged just 300 since 1980.

The drop in the unemployment rate seems to be the result of a substantial increase in the number of people seeking jobs and finding them quickly. Normally when the labor force experiences growth, the number of unemployed remains more proportionate because of the natural time lag involved in people finding jobs. Some of those who seem to be finding jobs rapidly are students, as the number of people giving "going to school" as a reason for not being in the labor force did not increase as much from September to October this year as has been the case other years. Ordinarily, more students take some time off from work and job seeking between their summer job and their "in school" job. In 1991, there did not appear to be many students who took a hiatus from work.

Nonfarm wage and salaried employment, one of the components contributing to the over-the-month growth in the resident employed, was up by 2,500 jobs from September to October. Much of this growth was in government, specifically in state and local education, and was caused by the addition of work study students and support staff to October payrolls. This large increase of 3,700 jobs offset the seasonal employment decrease in the private industry groups.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	October 1991 (1)				October 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	125,568,000	117,555,000	8,013,000	6.4(3)	125,020,000	118,299,000	6,722,000	5.4(3)
South Dakota	366,200	355,800	10,400	2.9	361,900	349,300	12,600	3.5
Sioux Falls MSA	78,035	76,524	1,511	1.9	76,509	74,648	1,861	2.4
Rapid City MSA	41,463	40,103	1,360	3.3	40,677	39,013	1,664	4.1
Aurora	1,377	1,340	37	2.7	1,563	1,496	67	4.3
Beadle	8,359	8,080	279	3.3	9,310	8,811	499	5.4
Bennett	1,498	1,450	48	3.2	1,499	1,457	42	2.8
Bon Homme	3,485	3,422	63	1.8	3,512	3,434	78	2.2
Brookings	15,441	14,950	491	3.2	15,110	14,491	619	4.1
Brown	19,833	19,224	609	3.1	20,105	19,246	859	4.3
Brule	2,601	2,538	63	2.4	2,767	2,736	31	1.1
Buffalo	400	374	26	6.5	437	401	36	8.2
Butte	3,531	3,373	158	4.5	3,635	3,358	277	7.6
Campbell	1,040	1,016	24	2.3	1,101	1,085	16	1.5
Charles Mix	3,659	3,559	100	2.7	3,781	3,703	78	2.1
Clark	1,773	1,736	37	2.1	1,948	1,865	83	4.3
Clay	7,414	7,120	294	4.0	7,216	6,834	382	5.3
Codington	12,503	12,096	407	3.3	12,698	12,081	617	4.9
Corson	1,398	1,261	137	9.8	1,626	1,418	208	12.8
Custer	3,946	3,786	160	4.1	3,777	3,676	101	2.7
Davison	9,385	9,233	152	1.6	9,031	8,852	179	2.0
Day	3,095	3,047	48	1.6	3,213	3,097	116	3.6
Deuel	2,149	2,101	48	2.2	2,290	2,167	123	5.4
Dewey	1,935	1,818	117	6.0	2,030	1,907	123	6.1
Douglas	1,611	1,591	20	1.2	1,582	1,557	25	1.6
Edmunds	1,903	1,866	37	1.9	1,953	1,915	38	1.9
Fall River	3,049	2,934	115	3.8	3,236	3,086	150	4.6
Faulk	1,087	1,074	13	1.2	1,149	1,124	25	2.2
Grant	4,112	3,958	154	3.7	4,058	3,884	174	4.3
Gregory	2,284	2,251	33	1.4	2,379	2,325	54	2.3
Haakon	1,202	1,163	39	3.2	1,166	1,144	22	1.9
Hamlin	2,300	2,237	63	2.7	2,490	2,392	98	3.9
Hand	1,867	1,830	37	2.0	1,808	1,786	22	1.2
Hanson	1,324	1,302	22	1.7	1,428	1,374	54	3.8
Harding	705	692	13	1.8	844	828	16	1.9
Hughes	8,434	8,226	208	2.5	8,485	8,317	168	2.0
Hutchinson	3,937	3,896	41	1.0	3,980	3,917	63	1.6
Hyde	809	794	15	1.9	822	806	16	1.9
Jackson	1,707	1,661	46	2.7	1,695	1,637	58	3.4

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	October 1991 (1)				October 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,114	1,099	15	1.3	1,104	1,077	27	2.4
Jones	656	619	37	5.6	721	670	51	7.1
Kingsbury	2,600	2,555	45	1.7	2,689	2,586	103	3.8
Lake	5,161	4,968	193	3.7	4,860	4,739	121	2.5
Lawrence	14,675	14,023	652	4.4	12,614	12,151	463	3.7
Lincoln	7,346	7,149	197	2.7	7,009	6,861	148	2.1
Lyman	1,499	1,388	111	7.4	1,510	1,443	67	4.4
McCook	2,713	2,665	48	1.8	2,678	2,600	78	2.9
McPherson	1,448	1,409	39	2.7	1,488	1,450	38	2.6
Marshall	2,152	2,113	39	1.8	2,167	2,104	63	2.9
Meade	11,380	11,060	320	2.8	10,217	9,698	519	5.1
Mellette	839	822	17	2.0	917	870	47	5.1
Miner	1,655	1,622	33	2.0	1,442	1,382	60	4.2
Minnehaha	78,035	76,524	1,511	1.9	76,509	74,648	1,861	2.4
Moody	3,765	3,689	76	2.0	2,984	2,948	36	1.2
Pennington	41,463	40,103	1,360	3.3	40,677	39,013	1,664	4.1
Perkins	2,097	2,077	20	1.0	2,243	2,198	45	2.0
Potter	1,324	1,283	41	3.1	1,389	1,338	51	3.7
Roberts	5,051	4,904	147	2.9	5,016	4,788	228	4.5
Sanborn	1,082	1,067	15	1.4	1,143	1,092	51	4.5
Shannon	2,306	2,126	180	7.8	2,427	2,277	150	6.2
Spink	3,470	3,366	104	3.0	3,630	3,547	83	2.3
Stanley	1,538	1,488	50	3.3	1,336	1,282	54	4.0
Sully	803	770	33	4.1	737	717	20	2.7
Todd	2,722	2,549	173	6.4	2,739	2,540	199	7.3
Tripp	3,328	3,185	143	4.3	3,152	3,076	76	2.4
Turner	4,159	4,074	85	2.0	4,174	4,096	78	1.9
Union	6,417	6,187	230	3.6	6,056	5,759	297	4.9
Walworth	2,841	2,711	130	4.6	2,767	2,704	63	2.3
Yankton	10,270	10,066	204	2.0	10,602	10,309	293	2.8
Ziebach	1,136	1,097	39	3.4	1,162	1,095	67	5.8

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates for the United States which were announced by the national government were 6.8 and 5.7. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

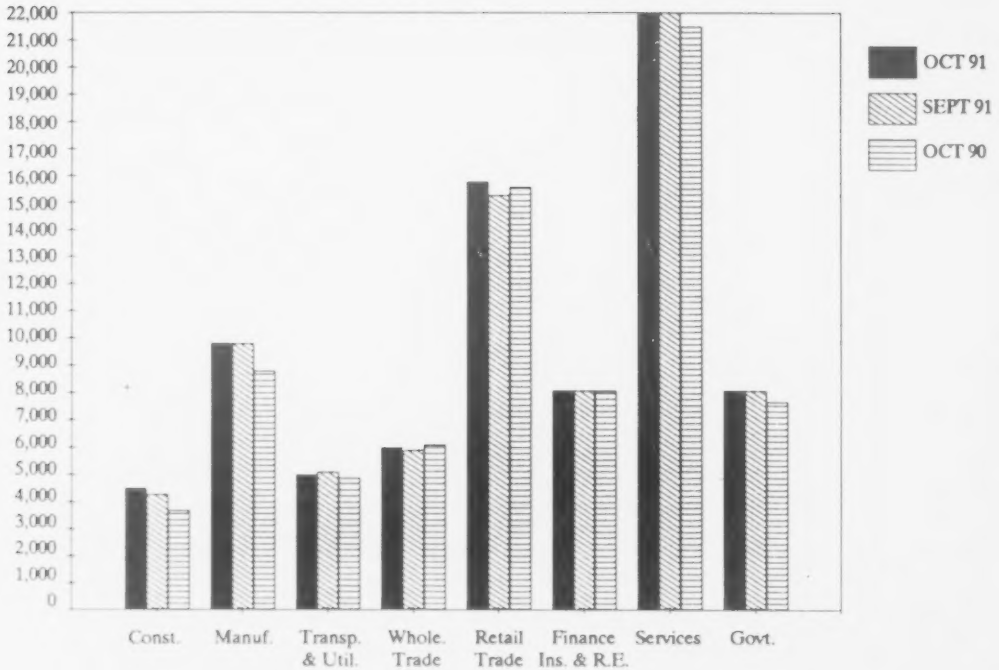
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	302,400	299,900	293,400	.8	3.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	237,500	237,900	229,700	-.2	3.4
GOODS PRODUCING	53,100	52,700	49,600	.8	7.1
MINING	2,700	2,600	2,500	3.8	8.0
CONSTRUCTION	13,700	13,900	13,000	-1.4	5.4
MANUFACTURING	36,700	36,200	34,100	1.4	7.6
Durable Goods	21,100	21,100	19,600	.0	7.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	12,000	12,100	11,300	-.8	6.2
Nondurable Goods	15,600	15,100	14,500	3.3	7.6
Food & Kindred Products	8,100	7,600	7,600	6.6	6.6
Printing & Publishing	3,400	3,500	3,200	-2.9	6.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	249,300	247,200	243,800	.8	2.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,800	13,600	13,800	1.5	.0
Transportation	8,300	8,200	8,400	1.2	-1.2
Communication	3,300	3,200	3,100	3.1	6.5
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
TRADE	79,600	79,900	77,900	-.4	2.2
Wholesale Trade	18,800	18,800	19,000	.0	-1.1
Durable Goods	8,600	8,600	8,800	.0	-2.3
Nondurable Goods	10,200	10,200	10,200	.0	.0
Retail Trade	60,800	61,100	58,900	-.5	3.2
Eating and Drinking Establishments	21,500	22,300	21,000	-3.6	2.4
General Merchandise/Apparel	11,700	11,300	11,200	3.5	4.5
Food Stores	9,000	8,800	8,700	2.3	3.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,400	16,500	16,300	-.6	.6
Finance	10,800	10,800	10,600	.0	1.9
Depository Institutions	5,800	5,800	5,700	.0	1.8
Nondepository Institutions	4,300	4,300	4,300	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	3,900	3,900	.0	.0
SERVICES	74,600	75,200	72,100	-.8	3.5
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	9,700	10,700	9,300	-9.3	4.3
Personal and Business	8,900	9,000	8,300	-1.1	7.2
Medical and Health Services	28,500	28,300	27,300	.7	4.4
Hospitals	13,400	13,300	12,800	.8	4.7
Health Services, other than Hospitals	15,100	15,000	14,500	.7	4.1
Educational Services	5,400	5,200	5,400	3.8	.0
Social Services	5,800	5,700	5,600	1.8	3.6
Membership Organizations	8,700	8,600	8,600	1.2	1.2
GOVERNMENT	64,900	62,000	63,700	4.7	1.9
Federal	11,800	11,900	11,600	-.8	1.7
State	17,400	16,000	17,100	8.8	1.8
State Education	8,500	6,900	8,400	23.2	1.2
Local	35,700	34,100	35,000	4.7	2.0
Local Education	20,600	18,500	20,200	11.4	2.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

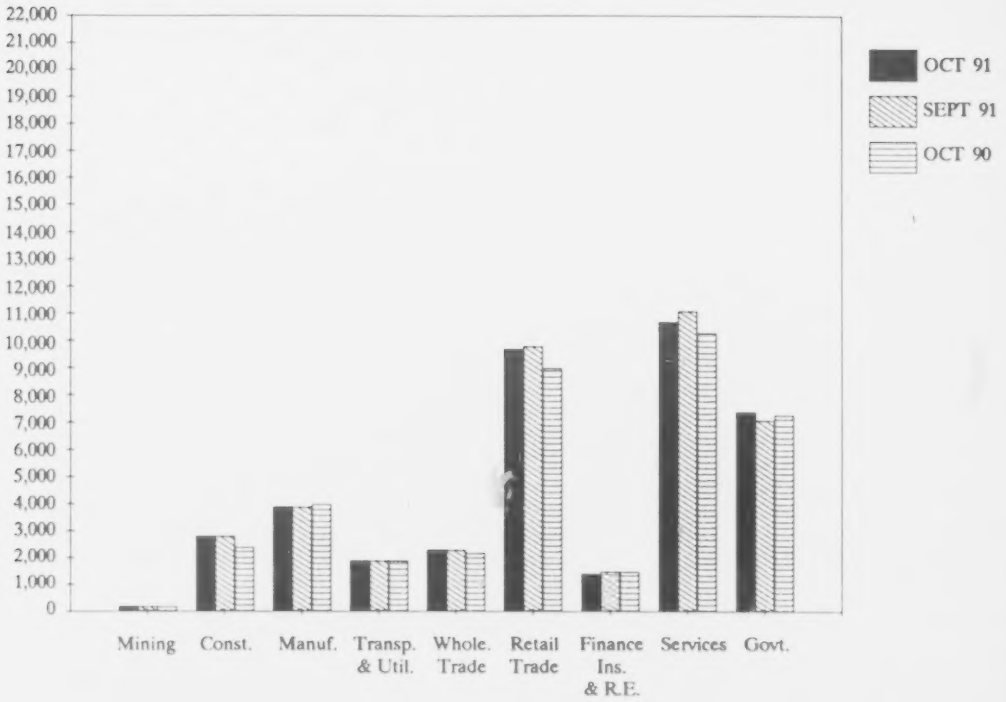


	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	79,400	78,800	76,500	.8	3.8
GOODS PRODUCING	14,300	14,200	12,600	.7	13.5
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	4,500	4,300	3,700	4.7	21.6
MANUFACTURING	9,800	9,800	8,800	.0	11.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	65,100	64,600	63,900	.8	1.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,000	5,100	4,900	-2.0	2.0
TRADE	21,800	21,200	21,700	2.8	.5
Wholesale	6,000	5,900	6,100	1.7	-1.6
Retail	15,800	15,300	15,600	3.3	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	8,100	8,100	8,100	.0	.0
SERVICES	22,100	22,100	21,500	.0	2.8
GOVERNMENT	8,100	8,100	7,700	.0	5.2

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	40,300	40,600	38,800	-.7	3.9
GOODS PRODUCING	6,900	6,900	6,600	.0	4.5
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,800	2,800	2,400	.0	16.7
MANUFACTURING	3,900	3,900	4,000	.0	-2.5
SERVICE PRODUCING	33,400	33,700	32,200	-.9	3.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	1,900	1,900	.0	.0
TRADE	12,000	12,100	11,200	-.8	7.1
Wholesale	2,300	2,300	2,200	.0	4.5
Retail	9,700	9,800	9,000	-1.0	7.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,400	1,500	1,500	-6.7	-6.7
SERVICES	10,700	11,100	10,300	-3.6	3.9
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,100	7,300	4.2	1.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990
Total Private	196,700	197,700	191,600	33.3	33.9	33.5
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,100	45.0	45.3	43.1
Construction	11,300	11,400	10,500	43.0	40.7	41.7
Manufacturing	27,400	26,700	25,600	40.5	41.9	41.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,500	11,400	11,500	38.4	38.6	38.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	69,600	70,000	68,200	30.2	30.8	31.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,400	12,500	12,400	34.6	36.1	35.6
Services	62,300	63,500	61,300	30.2	31.0	28.9

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990
Total Private	$275.39	$280.01	$267.00	$8.27	$8.26	$7.97
Mining	589.05	588.45	544.35	13.09	12.99	12.63
Construction	442.90	414.73	410.33	10.30	10.19	9.84
Manufacturing	358.83	369.98	357.81	8.86	8.83	8.56
Transportation & Public Utilities	437.38	445.44	448.52	11.39	11.54	11.53
Wholesale & Retail Trade	208.98	213.75	203.81	6.92	6.94	6.47
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	303.44	319.12	295.48	8.77	8.84	8.30
Services	236.16	242.11	224.26	7.82	7.81	7.76

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	7,000	6,900	6,000	41.8	41.7	43.1
Rapid City MSA	3,000	3,000	3,100	40.9	41.6	41.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	$376.20	$381.97	$381.44	$9.00	$9.16	$8.85
Rapid City MSA	388.55	395.20	375.97	9.50	9.50	9.17

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990
Sex, Total	1,267	1,327	1,206
Male	630	652	627
Female	637	675	579
Race, Total	1,267	1,327	1,206
White	1,117	1,126	1,035
Nonwhite	150	201	171
Age, Total	1,267	1,327	1,206
Under 45	867	912	891
Over 45	400	415	315
[2]Industry, Total	1,267	1,327	1,206
Mining	14	12	17
Construction	136	124	96
Manufacturing	287	324	394
Transportation & Public Utilities	64	61	41
Trade	323	326	262
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	42	55	45
Services	320	338	275
Government	81	87	76
[2]Occupation	1,267	1,327	1,206
Professional & Managerial	282	284	242
Clerical and Sales	316	330	272
Services	193	199	158
Processing	28	60	107
Machine Trade	66	58	52
Benchwork	97	114	112
Structural Work	173	165	166
Other	112	117	97
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,267	1,327	1,206
1-2 Weeks	252	233	285
3-4 Weeks	168	198	241
5-14 Weeks	535	572	383
15 Weeks & Over	312	324	297

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,592	932	1,455	70.8	9.4
B. Weeks Compensated	6,615	5,620	5,830	17.7	13.5
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$563,825	$484,233	$354,811	16.4	58.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$48,625,423	$48,189,804	$47,192,142	0.9	3.0
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal)	7,708	7,869	6,092	-2.0	26.5
F. Nonfarm Placements	5,533	5,373	4,691	3.0	17.9
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	11,917	11,047	10,998	7.9	8.4

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

From the division of Labor & Management

Can an employer benefit from an accident on the job? Any accident is definitely not an asset; however, it is possible to make the most of a bad situation. An employer should investigate every accident with the objective to make the work place safer. The occurrence of a more serious accident in the future could be prevented.

An employer should make use of a check list form. Such a form would vary with the type of industry. There are, however, some generic type questions that any employer could include with their checklist.

1) Who was hurt?
2) Who was operating the machine or equipment?
3) What and who were in the vicinity? This will enable an employer to find any potential witnesses.
4) Where was each individual located at the time of the accident?
5) When did the accident happen?
6) When was the accident first noticed?
7) How did the injury occur?

At the end of the investigation, an employer should write a conclusion as to why the accident happened. Also, the employer should make a sketch of the scene of the accident, and put the people's names and titles on the sketch to show their location at the time of the accident.

Employees should be informed of the employer's conclusion as to why the accident happened, and how it can be prevented in the future. Safety is no accident.

Safety on the job begins with you!

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	137.4	137.2	133.5	0.1	2.9
Industrial Production Index[2]	108.2	108.2	109.9	0.0	-1.5
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$152,888	$153,025	$151,984	-0.1	0.6
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,096	1,021	1,026	7.3	6.8
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	8.00	8.20	10.00	-2.4	-20.0

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.